

Home(1916) Department.
Education
*Ordinary*SERIES.

G.O., No. 953

DATED

9. 8. 16

[Despatch Abstract.]

Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund.

Recording papers connected with the presiding of ~~the~~
 His Excellency the Governor at the Annual Founder's Day of the
 --- on the 6th September 1916.

Home DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT No. ^(Ed. No.) 3186

From _____

Received _____ 191 . Registered 2-9 1916.

Subject.

375-1.



PRIVATE SECRETARY
MADRAS

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OOTACAMUND.

2nd September 1916.

VERY URGENT.

My dear Rajagopalachari,

His Excellency is to preside at the annual Founder's Day of the Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale, on the 6th September. I enclose herein a proof copy of the report to be read on the occasion. Will you please let me have a note on the institution by Monday evening?

Yours sincerely,

Ed. No.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachariar Avl.,
C.I.E.,
Secretary to Government,
Home (Educational) Department,
Stonehouse Hill.

17.10.17
3
YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour, as the custom is, to read a brief report of the year's working since last Founder's Day.

I.—Numbers.

On 1st September there were on the rolls of the school 298 boys and 175 girls, making a total of 473 pupils.

The names of 240 children are registered as awaiting admission, as soon as a vacancy shall occur.

During the period under review, 5 boys went to England, 11 enlisted, 10 entered the Government Telegraph Department, 4 removed to join various employments, 1 apprenticed to Railway, and 1 joined Burma Rubber Company; 7 Girls went to England, 2 entered General Hospital to be trained as nurses, 2 joined Messrs. Wrenn Bennett & Co., and 2 obtained appointment as teachers.

II.—Examinations.

In the Government Examinations for European Schools held in December last, 2 boys (one gaining distinctions in Arithmetic and Geometry) and 4 girls passed the High School—4 boys (all gaining distinction in Algebra and 1 in Freehand Drawing) and 1 girl the Middle School, and 1 boy gained a Primary Scholarship.

11/ Boys passed the final Examination into the Telegraph Department also in December. 17-

III.—Education.

In addition to the ordinary subjects of the school curriculum taught in class hours, a good deal goes on to employ the energies of the pupils. The Brass Band and Bugle Band maintain their efficiency, while the String Band has made considerable improvement. Telegraphy is a favourite subject on the Boys' side, while Typewriting, Drawing and Singing are taught daily in both Schools. Cooking and Needlework are taught daily in the Girls' School. Regarding the latter, I am informed that the Government Lecturer in Needlework remarked that this was the only school she had so far seen which taught needlework throughout the school on up to date lines, that the Syllabus was practical and organization thorough and excellent. A room has been fully equipped for Science and Physics in the Boys' School. Drill, Gymnastics and Games are daily items of physical training; athletic sports are held at intervals; and 129 members of the staff and pupils constitute D and G. Companies of the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles. The Literary and Debating Society meets once a fortnight, the Choir maintains a high standard—and the School Magazine flourishes. The Lawrence League meets weekly, both in the Boys' School and in the Girls' School on Sunday evenings. There is a Library attached to each class in the Upper School, as well as a General Library in each school. 1:

VI.—Inspections.

The Inspector of European and Training Schools writes as follows on 1st June.

- (a) Regarding the Boys' Branch.
"The tone of the school is excellent and the record of the old boys is very satisfactory. During the year 9 boys enlisted in the Army and a number of old Lawrencians and several former members of the staff are now at the front.
- (b) Regarding the Girls' Branch.
"Good progress has been made during the year and the condition of the school reflects credit on the head mistress and her staff."
- (c) Regarding Kindergarten Branch.
- (1) Boys.
"It is always a pleasure to visit these classes which are the best in the school."
- (2) Girls.
"The work is now supervised by Miss Murphy who is in charge of the Boys' Kindergarten Department. The progress made is generally satisfactory. Standard I was a particularly bright class."

V.—Staff.

The work of the school has gone on quite smoothly. I venture to think that the congratulations kindly expressed to the staff by the Director of Public Instructions in his orders reviewing

(b) Regarding the Girls' Branch.
"Good progress has been made during the year and the condition of the school reflects credit on the head mistress and her staff."

(c) Regarding Kindergarten Branch.

(1) Boys.

"It is always a pleasure to visit these classes which are the best in the school."

(2) Girls.

"The work is now supervised by Miss Murphy who is in charge of the Boys' Kindergarten Department. The progress made is generally satisfactory. Standard I was a particularly bright class."

V.—Staff.

The work of the school has gone on quite smoothly. I venture to think that the congratulations kindly expressed to the staff by the Director of Public Instructions in his orders reviewing the work of the school for the year are thoroughly well deserved.

VI. The school has tried to do its bit for the war. Since the war, 5 masters and 16 boys have joined the Army direct from the school: we have heard of or from 110 old boys serving at the front some of whom have done exceptionally well—the staff and pupils have contributed over Rs. 5,900 to various War Funds, (including Rs. 1,135 from the performances of the Empire's Honour)—and the girls have, in addition, made 2,200 articles such as shirts, socks, etc., for the soldiers.

VII.—Remarks.

Our needs, as your Excellency knows, are many and urgent. To give but a sample, we want a Kindergarten Building, improved sanitation, an adequate staff and good quarters for them; and the Committee therefore trust that the school may at an early date be taken under the direct and fostering care of Your Excellency's Government.

In the meantime we struggle to do what we can to turn out good citizens for the Empire. A Schoolmaster always lives on the edge of a precipice—he never knows what is going to happen next—but, as far as one can judge, the moral and religious tone of the school is good. The efforts of my colleagues to develop the characters of their pupils appear to meet with a fair measure of success, and to be appreciated by employers.

We have had this year for instance applications for boys from Burma to start on Rs. 150 per mensem, from Calcutta to start on Rs. 100 to 120 per mensem, for the police, and on the Audit Department of the South Indian Railway, which we have been unable to comply with. The reports from the Officer Commanding of the R. A. Depot of the 8 boys recently enlisted there, have been exceptionally good, and he is asking us for more. I seem to have been taking the boys only, but I think that the devotion of the staff of the Girls' School has enabled that branch to make an equal, if not greater, progress.

With the great facilities for higher education now open to every Indian, but which are by no means so easily obtainable by the domiciled community, and with a standard of living which makes competition in manual work impossible, our only chance seems to lie in developing in our pupils, as far as possible, the special characteristics which are the heritage of the British Race and these added to a good general education, ought to ensure them a good start in life.

Considering that the buildings were erected over 50 years ago and that consequently the boys from 9 to 18 years of age have to live under very much the same routine, the remark of the Inspector that "the tone of the school is excellent and the record of the old boys is very satisfactory" is particularly gratifying as it shews that the work of the staff on the lines just mentioned is, despite the difficulties, bearing good fruit.

VIII.—Conclusion.

There remains only the pleasant duty of thanking your Excellency, on behalf of the Committee for the honour you have done us in so kindly consenting to preside here to-day, and Her Excellency for so kindly consenting to distribute the prizes while our thanks are also due to those who so kindly have given the prizes mentioned in the prize list attached, and especially for the generous gift of 100 for prizes from old Lawrencians now at the front in Mesopotamia.

Home Department,
(Education).

Subject.

Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund.

I- ORIGIN.

About the beginning of 1856, Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., the founder of the Lawrence Asylum at Sanawar and Mount Aboo, made an offer of a donation of Rs.5,000, if a similar institution for the orphan and other children of European soldiers in India were established in this Presidency at some hill station, and on the condition that the project be started by the 1st of April 1856. On the 13th of February, a meeting was held at Ootacamund to consider the offer; and it was resolved unanimously that strenuous efforts should be made to carry out the project. Subscriptions amounting to Rs.3,705 were immediately collected and promises secured for an annual contribution of Rs.35. Considerable delay, however, occurred, owing to the objections started with reference to the religious training of the children. Finally, it was resolved at a meeting held on the 5th August 1858, that the principles and rules of the Aboo Lawrence School should be adopted in the matter of religion, the authorised Protestant version

of the Bible being read by, and taught to, all the children in the Asylum, those of the Roman Catholic and ~~other~~ dissenting churches being permitted to attend their own religious services in their own places of worship. The asylum was actually established in August 1858 under the management of a general committee with the Lord Bishop of Madras as its Patron. The estate known as the "Stonehouse Property" was soon after purchased, and the asylum was opened in the new premises early in February 1859, with 42 children of the Military class, two of them being girls.

2. Sir Henry Lawrence having in his will commended to the care of the East India Company the school started by him and those that were projected, ~~and~~ the Govt. of India and the Secretary of State considered measures to give effect to Sir Henry's wishes, and they finally resolved that the best way of doing so would be to take the institution under the charge of Government. Accordingly in March 1859 the Secretary of State sanctioned the assumption as a Government institution of the school at Ootacamund.

3. In connection with a proposal to remove to Ootacamund the Military Male Orphan Asylum at Madras,

the Director of Public Instruction (Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot) recommended that that institution might be amalgamated with the Lawrence Asylum and the combined institution placed under the management of a private body and aided by the State. This arrangement was approved by this Govt. and the Govt. of India in 1860; and it was decided to make a grant to the combined institution, equivalent to the probable expenditure that would be incurred by Govt. if the Lawrence Asylum ^{were} ~~was~~ maintained by them as a separate institution, and to the annual payment made to the Madras Male Asylum, with a further sum equivalent to the grant in aid of the cost of the building which would have to be erected for the Male Asylum at Ootacamund. In return, the Government stipulated to receive the property belonging to the Lawrence Asylum and the Male Orphan Asylum. After considerable discussion, the site at Lovedale was eventually selected and a new building erected thereon, which was completed in 1871. In September of that year, the amalgamated institution moved into that building.

4. The removal of the Civil Orphan Asylums at Madras from their buildings having become necessary, the suggestion was made by Govt. in 1903 that the inmates of the Military Female Orphan Asylum should be

transferred to the female branch of the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund and that the premises occupied by it should be made available to the Civil Orphan Asylums. This suggestion having been accepted by the authorities of all the institutions concerned, the Military Female Orphan Asylum with its income was amalgamated in 1904 with the Female Branch of the Lawrence Asylum. Further accommodation was accordingly provided at Lovedale for 100 additional girls.

5. The name of the institution was changed into the "LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL" in 1913.

6. The management of the school is vested in a committee, consisting of

(1) the General Officer Commanding the 9th Division as ex-officio Chairman,

(2) the Collector of the Nilgiris as ex-officio vice-Chairman,

(3) The Asst. QuarterMaster-General, 9th Division,

(4) the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Southern Brigade, Wellington,

(5) the Officer Commanding the British Infantry Regiment at Wellington,

(6) the Civil Surgeon, Ootacamund,

(7)&(8) two others appointed by Govt. either by office or by name as official members, and

(9), (10)&(11) three non-official members resident at Ootacamund and elected by the Committee.

Go. 35244, 2/12/13

Report for 1915

(7) Lt. Col. Babington, R.A.,
C.I.E.,

(8) Surg. Genl. Corker, C.E.,
K.H.P.

(9) Lt. Col. Carter

(10) Mr. J. E. Tothill.

(11) The Rev. W. H. G. Padfield
(temporary)

The Committee is directly responsible to Govt. for the administration of the school. The Principal is ordinarily the Secretary to the Committee; but, if the Principal is not a Clergyman of the Church of England, a Clergyman of that Church is appointed as Chaplain and the Committee empowers him to perform the duties of Secretary.

II-MEANS OF SUPPORT

7. The main sources of income are:-

- (a) Donations and interest on securities, which latter amounted to 13.01 lakhs at the close of 1915,
- (b) Government grant, and
- (c) Fees from paying students.

The receipts from the first source amounted in 1915 to about Rs. 81,196 and those from the last to Rs. 23,868.

8. As regards Government grants, the school is in receipt of --

- (i) an annual fixed grant of Rs. 48,000, sanctioned in 1862 from Imperial funds, which was then taken as representing roughly the cost of maintaining 150 boys and 80 girls,
- (ii) a fixed grant of Rs. 6,000 per annum, sanctioned in 1907 in lieu of the capitation grant of Rs. 5 per mensem and the extra Military grant of Rs. 3 formerly paid to the Military Female Asylum, Madras,

Ruler 3 on p. 59 of the report for 1915.

Table II - on p. 48 of the report for 1915.

Rs. 20440 1000

Boys' Asylum	7020.12-3
Girls	24,175.6-4
	<u>81,196.3-7</u>
* Boys	16593
Girls	7275
	<u>23868</u>

para 3 of letter 471211
10.8.10.

(iii) an annual grant of Rs.2,400 from Military Works funds, towards repairs to the buildings, and

(iv) a recurring Imperial grant of Rs.15,000 sanctioned in 1914.

This grant ^{being} sanctioned by the Government of India in view of the loss in income caused by the failure of the Asylum Press which had eventually to be sold to the local Government.

The school is not in receipt of any recurring grant from Provincial funds, though non-recurring grants to the extent of Rs.57,000 and Rs.26,830 were sanctioned in 1910 and 1913 respectively to enable the Committee to carry out various improvements to the buildings.

9. In 1914 the Govt. of India sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs.45,000 for the following objects:

- (1) the construction of new quarters for the Principal and the telegraph instructor,
- (2) the adaptation of the fourth, fifth and sixth masters' quarters,
- (3) furniture for these quarters,
- (4) the construction of a new gymnasium, and
- (5) the building of a latrine for the girls' school.

Rs. 14,200/- (X)
6.2.14
Rs. 12,000/- (XII)
28.10.14

Rs. 40,200/- (R)
28.6.11
" 9,510/- (17)
29.10.12
" 11,060/- (18)
11.12.12

Rs. 5,200/- (19)
4.6.13
" 14,200/- (X)
6.2.14
Rs. 12,000/- (XII)
28.10.14

The Principal's quarters, quarters for two masters and ¹⁰latrine for girls' schools, have been completed. The gymnasium ~~also~~ ^{also} also have been completed by this time.

III-OBJECT.

10. According ~~to~~ ^{to} rule 2 of the rules regulating the constitution and working of the school, the primary object of the institution is to secure for the destitute European and Eurasian children of the officers of the Military, Marine and Medical Services, and soldiers and children of Civilians, a healthy and invigorating climate, to remove them from objectionable surroundings, to afford them secular and religious education, and to train them to earn a livelihood.

Under rule 37 ~~of the rules~~ the legitimate children of Europeans and Eurasians, being officers or soldiers of His Majesty's British and Indian Military and Marine Services, or persons employed in the Military and Civil Medical Services, or effective volunteers or civilians, whether connected with the public service or not, ^{are} ~~are~~ eligible for admission. The cases of illegitimate orphan children are dealt with specially by the Committee.

IV-STRENGTH.

p. 63 of the report
for 1915

Page 1-Aante

p. 1 + 20 of the report.

p. 23 " "

V-EDUCATIONAL
STANDARD.

Paragraphs II + III on p. 10 + 11
of the report for 1915.

VI-EXAMINATION
RESULTS.

11. Under rule 32 the ^{max}~~maximum~~ strength (exclusive of day scholars) of the branch for boys has been fixed at 300, and that for girls at 165. On the 31st August 1916 there were 473 pupils on the rolls- 298 boys and 175 girls-; the total for last year ~~was~~ ^{also} 473, composed of 305 boys and 168 girls. Information is not available as to the classification of the existing number of students. But the figures in the report of 1915 showed that the majority of the students in that year were of pure European parentage and that the largest number was drawn from the Army. Of the 81 students admitted in 1915, 59 are shown to have both their parents alive, ~~and~~ 31 ^{are} fatherless and 1 ^{are} motherless.

12. Both general and technical education are provided in the school. The former is of the high school standard under the Code of Regulations for European Schools. Technical instruction in telegraphy, music, typewriting, drawing, carpentry, cooking and dress making, is also given. The strength of each of the general education classes in 1915 is given on page 22 of the report for that year.

13. The following shows the results of the public

examinations during the last three years:-

	1913		1914		1915	
	Number presented.	Number passed.	Number presented.	Number passed.	Number presented.	Number passed.
High School Examination	2	2	5	2	3	2
(Boys)						
(Girls)	4	1	6	6	6	4
Middle School Examination	8	3	9	5	8	4
(Boys)						
(Girls)	6	2	7	6	7	1

The remarks made by the Inspector in his inspection report of last year will be found printed on pages 12 and 13 of the report for 1915. The results of the inspection made in June last are summarised in para VI of the report to be read by the Principal. The remarks are on the whole favourable. The ^{chief} ~~principal~~ needs of the school are the strengthening of the teaching staff and the erection of a separate building for the Kindergarten dept. These have already formed the subject of representation to the Govt. of India. (vide paras. 11 to 14 of letter No. 497, Educational, dated the 8th May 1916).

14. Proposals have been made by the Committee of the school for:-

Page 1-A sub

Pages 10 + 11 of the report for 1915.

13

- (1) Sanitary improvements, covering water supply, washing arrangements, latrines, hospitals, kitchens, sleeping accommodation and ventilation, estimated to cost Rs.26,000 ✓
- (2) Electric lighting..... 25,000 ✓
- (recurring 4,400)
- (3) The erection of a new swimming bath 20,000 ✓
- (4) Improvements to the dairy 8,900 ✓
- (5) The appointment of another cooking mistress and a lady teacher on Rs.100.
- (6) The development of the Kindergarten Dept. and a separate building for the same..... 1,00,000 ✓

In this connection the Committee have also requested that the institution may be taken under the direct management of Government. In letter No. 497, Educational, dated the 8th May 1916, the Govt. of India have been asked to sanction from Imperial funds an immediate recurring grant of Rs.6,000 to improve the staff and also a non-recurring grant Rs.1,54,900 for some of the urgent works mentioned above viz. items(1),(3),(4) and (6). The transfer of the complete control of the institution to the local Govt. has also been recommended. While pointing out that the maintenance of the school is an Imperial concern, this Government have expressed their readiness to consider any reasonable settlement of financial

of: para 27 of the
note no. 12 of notes
to Res. 496-7
8-5-16

para 27 of the letter to
XIII

para 15 of

note no. 12 of notes
to Res. 496-7
8-5-16

note no. 12 of notes
to Res. 496-7
8-5-16

para 27 of the letter to
XIII

para 15 of

arrangements essential in the interest of the school.

¹⁵ The Government of India have ~~asked~~ asked for a scheme for the establishment of a training college in connection with the school. This Government have consented to the opening of ~~such an~~ ^{such an} institution, provided it is placed under the ~~direct~~ control of the D.P.I., Madras, and the recurring and non-recurring charges are met from Imperial funds.

Para 6 of letter

497 Edl. (XIII)
8.8.16

4/9/16

4.9.16

P. J. Co

Please peruse

M and N above.

4.9.16

To be sent
at once B
Special
Meyyur

These reports. (Edw.)

The latest inspection report of the Lawrence Memorial School just received from Madras is placed below. Submitted that it may be forwarded w/o to the P.S.C. in continuation of the note as the School already furnished. In attention is solicited to the Inspector's remarks on the last pages of the reports relating to the boys' branch & the girls' branch.

AS
4-9-16
11/11/16

CA
4-9-16
for

To be sent
to General
Munger

Per. G. C.
4.9.16

Returned with thanks.
K. P. M.



Handwritten notes in a foreign script, likely Tamil, covering the left page of the document.

Additional handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the left page.

16

Yellow

7.8.16



79.16

Home - (Ed 91)

Submitted that the above

notes away lee

Gardet 953, d/9.9.11

"Recessed."

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